1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Moong	Certified	8600	1000	9600
		Quality	0	0	0
	Total		8600	1000	9600
9.	Arhar	Certified	5850	0 0	5850
		Quality	0		0
	Total		5850	0	5850
IO.	Cowpea	Certified	0 0	0 0	0
		Quality			0
	Total		0	0	0
11.	Groundnut	Certified	8000 0	0	8000
		Quality		8000	8000
	Total		8000	8000	16000
12.	Sesamum	Certified	3300 0	0 0	3300
		Quality			0
	Total		3300	0	3300
13.	Mustard	Certified	0 0	9000 0	9000
		Quality			0
	Total		0	9000	9000
14.	Soyabean	Certified	200 0	0 0	200
		Quality			0
	Total		200	0	200
15.	HY. Castor	Certified	23500	0 0	23500
		Quality	0		0
	Total		23500	0	23500
16.	HY. Cotton	Certified	13500	0 0	13500
		Quality	3000		3000
	Total		16500	0	16500
17.	HYV. Cotton	Certified	40000	0	40000
		Quality	0		0
	TOTAL		40000	0	40000
	GRAND TOTAL:	Certified	166800	130300	297100
		Quality	21350	8600	29950
	TOTAL		188150	138900	327050

Report on safety status of Nuclear Installations

2050. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Atomic Energy Regulatory Board had submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission in 1995, a report on the safety status of Indian Nuclear Installations;

(b) if so, the action taken on the same;

(c) whether the above has been updated after 'Pokhran Test'; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mutually agreed action plans have been prepared by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and each of the nuclear installations. Progress in the implementation of the action plans is constantly monitored by the AERB.

(c) and (d) These safety issues do not have any relevance with' the Pokhran tests.

New policy on exploitation of Beach Minerals

2051. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced any new policy on Exploitation of beach sand minerals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the reasons for these changes and allowing the foreign companies to exploit our rich deposit of minerals; and

(d) what are the provisions to control the export of the same which may be used for nuclear weapon development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) a summary note is given in the enclosed statement *(See* below)

(c) Considering the growing demand for beach sand minerals and/or their value-added products in the domestic as well as international markets and the potential available in the country, setting up of new plants for exploitation of the deposits in fresh locations is in the interest of the country. Production of various value-added products of these minerals is, however, highly capital intensive and it may not be possible only for the few Public Sector Undertakings (Central and State owned), so far the only entities operating in this field under the industrial Policy Resolutions of the Central government, to set up the new plants on their own. It was, therefore, considered necessary to allow the participation of the private sector (including foreign direct investment) in setting up such plants within the framework of some broad guidelines. The policy referred to above provides these guidelines.

(d) Under the new policy, the relevant provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and the Rules and Orders thereunder will continue to apply to the exploitation of beach sand minerals, including their export, to the extent such minerals are notified as prescribed substances and require licensing under the provisions of the said Act, Rules, Orders, etc. The policy also provides that the mining leases under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act 1957 and the Rules thereunder will continue to require the approval of the State Government(s) concerned. The policy thus maintains all the existing statutory controls relating to such beach sand minerals which are notified as prescribed substances under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and other relevant Acts, Rules, etc.

Statement

Summary Note on the Policy for Exploitation of Beach Sand Minerals

1. India has large reserves of beach sand minerals in the coastal stretches around the country. llmenite is the largest constituent of the Indian beach sand deposits, others being rutile, leucoxene, zircon, sillimanite, garnet and monazite. The minerals other than garnet and sillimanite have been classified as "prescribed substance" under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

2. Under the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1991, the mining and production of minerals classified as "prescribed substances" is reserved for the public sector. However, the Policy Resolution also allows selective entry of the private sector in the industries so reserved. At present, the Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), a Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) undertaking and Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd. (KMML), a Government of Kerala undertaking are engaged in mining, production and processing of these minerals from the beach sand deposits at a few locations in Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Considering the growing demand for these minerals and/or their value-added products in the domestic as well as international markets and the potential